GENERAL BABCOCK'S JURY.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS BY ONE WHO DID NOT BELIEVE IN HIS INNOCENCE.

[From the St. Louis Times, March 16.] Dean W. Tainter, of Gasconade county, a member of the jury that failed to convict Babcock, takes exception to an article in the Times of the Sth inst., and expresses his indignation through the columns of the Globs. Mr. Tainter undertakes to say that John M. Keithley, of St. Charles, also a member of the Babcock jury, did not make the statement attributed to him by the Fines. Tainter also declares that Mr. Keithley openly avowed his belief in Babcock's innocence,

Mr. Keithley, unfortunately for Mr. Tainter, arrived in the city yesterday, within a few hours after the latter's communication was made public, and a Times reporter proceeded to hunt him up. _ He was found with very little difficulty. Mr. Keithley is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, of more than average intelligence, and has a deliberate manner of speaking which readily impresses the hearer that he is telling pre-cisely what he knows and no more.

Said the reporter—"Mr. Keithley, have you read

Mr. KRITHLEY-Yes; I have read it very carefully. REPORTER-You see he charges the Times with having "manufactured" your previous statement and assumes

to speak for you. KEITHLEY-And he has spoken or written what is not true. He says that after taking the ballot I remarked that I had been a lifelong democrat and was a secessionist during the war; that I had come there to perform my sworn duty without party bias; that I had done so, and believed the man innecent. Now, only part of that is true. I did say that I had been a lifelong democrat and secessionist, and that I had determined to perform my duty and render a verdict in accordance with the evidence and law, as laid down by the Court; but I did not say the man was innocent, opinion the prosecution had not made out a case warranting conviction under the law as explained by the Court, but circumstances remained that warranted strong suspicion. I felt that I would like to go further behind the scenes, as it were; that there was a little more lacking to prove guilt, and that it existed somewhere. I knew my duty well enough to understand that we could not convict on strong suspicion and unexplained circumstances pointing to guilt, therefore I considered that I performed my duty in rendering a verdict of accustial.

explained circumstances pointing to guilt, therefore I considered that I performed my duty in rendering a verdict of acquittal.

Reporter—Were you not of the opinion that this lacking evidence might have been supplied if Judge Dilion had admitted the declarations of Joyce and others concerning that letter from Babcock that was shown to the distillers?

Kerranev—I thought that testimony might have thrown light on the subject and helped us to see something that was concealed. It seemed to me that there was something behind that we ought to know and I wanted to know it. I hardly know how to convey the idea to you—that is, what I meant by saying I wanted to get behind the scenes. Feeling this way, I did not say I believed Babcock was innocent, and Mr. Tainter has misrepresented me.

Reporter—Were you in the habit of discussing the testimony among yourselves?

Ketther—No, sir; the Court charged us against that, and I don't remember of but one instance where the evidence was referred to; that was the evidence of that man Magill. When court adjourned and we got to the jury room we all laughed and said Magill had lied from the very first word to the last. His testimony was so palpably faise that we could not help saying so. On that point every man was of the same opinion.

Reporter—Tainter did not obey the instructions of the Court very rigidly, did he?

Kenther—Were II think not; but in your article of

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Reforemental that the could not obey the instructions of the Court very rigidly, did he?

Kenthey—Well, I think not; but in your article of the Sih, to which Tainter takes exceptions, you went further than I said. I did not say he escaped from the bailif and went off for hours, but I did say he gave the bailiff and went off for hours, but I did say he gave the bailiff and went off for hours, but I did say he gave the bailiff agreat deal of trouble. He would read the papers, and in the evening, when we would all be together in the sitting room at Barnum's Hotel, he would not remain miside; he would get outside the door and mingle with the crowd. The bailiff complained of him several times. The truth is, he and several others did not seem to consider that any responsibility rested upon them. They spent every evening playing cards and appeared to be as easy in mind as though they were not on the jury. I had not played cards for twelve years, but after we were directed not to read the papers i thought I would pass away the time in a game of amusement. I did try to play, but made so many mistakes I had to quit. My mind was fixed on the case and my head was so full of evidence I could not think of anything close. When I gave this as an excuse some of them laughed at me.

Reforemental laughed to get by without having to shake hands with him in the court room just after we were discharged, but he was right in the way we had to go out. I did not care about shaking hands with either Judge Porter or Bab-cock; I did not want their thanks. Every morning as we came into the court room Judge Porter used to watch us, and when he caught our eyes, smile and bow very pleasantly.

wery pleasantly.

Mr. Keithley, in the most emphatic manner, corroborated his former statements as published in the Times of the 8th inst., with the exception of the correction made in regard to Tainter's running away from the bailoff.

ainii. General Babcock has written a lengthy letter to each f the jurors, returning his thanks to them for having of the jurors, returning his thanks to them for having trindicated his good name, which he prized above all partilly considerations, from the stigma that a well concoted persecution attempted to fix upon it." Each letter is accompanied by a cabinet sized photograph of

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

AN APOLOGY FOR BELKNAP-INADEQUACY OF THE PAY GIVEN MEMBERS OF THE GOVERN-MENT-SOUND REASONS PUT FORTH. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The terrible calamity which has fallen upon our country, our government and our humanity through the misconduct of the late Secretary of War suggests certain reflections, which I venture to lay before your readers in the almost vain hope that some of themat least, may see the matter in the light in which it ap-

pears to me and may be influenced thereby.

To the great majority of people a position in the adistration of one of the great departments of the government, together with the power and honor and emoluments connected therewith, seems but little short of the acme of human bliss, and we are apt to envy the possessor, just as children, seeing a beautiful lady flash by them in a splendid equipage, are so apt to have the longing thought, "Oh! how I wish I were in her place!" without realizing, or perhaps even knowing, that happiness is a fruit of the soul and bony. A few facts in regard to these high offices may put the matter in a new light to many minds. The power connected therewith is great, the honor is great, he dignity, care and responsibility are great, but the emoluments, alas! are small; and there the misery lies. The salary appertaining to these offices is \$8,000 or \$10,000 per annum, with no other honost emoluments. Custom, precedent, etiquette, ruling society with bonds as powerful and tangible as honest emoluments. Custom, precedent, etiquette, ruling society with bonds as powerful and tangible as steel, require that these officers shall live in elegant houses, landsomely and fittingly furnished; shall keep carriages and borses and servants; shall open their houses once a week at least to the visits of any one and every one who may choose to call. Their wives and families must dress well and not wear their handsomest dresses too many times. They must accept hospitality and envilties from the representatives of foreign flowers and from other high dignitures of the government, and they must necessarily return these obligations, and their wives and families must put on their line clothes and drive in their carriages and return these endiess calls and favors. And the very fact of these social and efficial demands depending upon the occupancy of one of these offices prevents, in a very great degree, the gentleman or lady of the family from taking or being able to exercise the ordinary care and supervision over their living expenses, and at the end of the year how far does any one suppose the \$5,000 or \$10,000 has gone? Private funds must have been eneroached upon, if the individual is so fortunate as to have had any, or clies the difference must have been balanced by some other means. It is useless to say that this is a false position, and an honest but not poor man will not occupy it, because the offices must be filled, and if one man loaves it another takes his place, and the thing goes on whosever is there, and only the rich come out of it absolutely unsuilled. Place a familished man in the midst of fragrant, edorous food and he is hardly to be Diamed if he helps himself. If he is doing you a great service by caring for and guarding your interests, fill his stomach, but money in his pocket for the morrow, and he is your trusty slave. This is a honely but practical view of the case. Keep a man honest by treating him with liberality and justice, and when you place him liberality and justice, and when you pl

temptation, guard him from its adverse influences by all reasonable means. Give him a salary, not only enough for his reasonable expenditures in the position he fills, but enough to enable him to feel easy in mind and to lay by a little against the evil day which comes all too soon and he vacetes his office. A large salary will not make an honest man of a knave, but it will keep an honest man free from the care and worry and anxiety which surely undermine his delicate perceptions and blunt their sensitiveness to the subtle approach of the tempter. If the salary appertaining to the office of Secretary of War had been \$20,000 or \$25,000 per aftium its occupant could have lived reasonably, according to the social and official demands of the case, and could have put by a few thousands each year for the few short years of his official lite for the care of his wife and baby when he was no longer here to provide for them himself. And this sort of provision seems to me no more than just.

Just.

Think of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States on \$10,000 a year! A sum that any one of them could command for a single great case. Who knows what trials and temptations come to them in the course of a year's examination and decision upon matters involving not only millions of money, but of boundless moral and political importance? Does \$5,000 a year seem an enormous compensation to enable these gentlemen to preserve their minds and bodies in a state of such exact and equable balance that their decisions shall be evidence thereof? As it is, they have to be rich to accept the office, and the practical effect of our pairry niggardness is to exclude the poor man, whatever his talents and abilities may be, from holding any one of these great offices, where talent and honesty are so necessary.

A very short residence in Washington and intercourse with its efficial society will convince any candid mind that these views are not overstrained, and the sooner the people are convinced of their justice the botter and happier it will be for our country. The President should have \$100,000; the members of the Cabinet and Justices of the Supreme Court, \$20,000 or \$30,000; Ministers to the great Powers at least as much; members of Congress, \$10,000 or \$12,000; and as for the poor small fry they should be at least left in the quiet enjoyment of what little they do get, and not be tortured by fears of a reduction at overy session of Congress.

Let us not only be just but let us be theral. It may do for aristocratic England to exclude poor men from her Parliament, and practically from her high offices, but republican America, where talent is not confined to her hereditary great families, must pay fairly for the services she requires and give the poor man the same official justice that she does the rich.

MARE ISLAND FRAUDS. Think of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the

MARE ISLAND FRAUDS.

[From the St. Louis Republican.] For several years past the iron-clads Comanche and Monadnock have been laid up at Mare Island Navy Yard. In the spring of 1874 a survey of the vessels was held, and both were pronounced totally unfit for any kind of service, the iron plates being rusted out, rivets and bolts loose and woodwork rotten. The result of the survey was, in accordance with rules, forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington. As there are at Mare Island extensive workshops, erected at govern-ment expense expressly for the repair of our ships of war on the Pacific station, it was supposed, of course, that if the condemned vessels were to be fitted for sea stilizing the conveniences already provided at enormous cost, and saving money thereby. But in June, 1874, Mr. Phineas Burgess arrived from the East, and ex hibited his credentials as contractor to repair the Comanche. If the Navy Department deemed it best to let were no advertisements for proposals. The California mechanics would have been glad to have put in bids,

were no advertisements for proposals. The California mechanics would have been glad to have put in bids, but were allowed no chance to do so. Mr. Burgess had arranged it all at the other end of the line. This arrangement, so far as can now be ascertamed, was that the ring which Burgess represented should receive the round sum of \$250,000 for doing all that was necessary to be done to the Comanche. Experts who have carefully examined her since she was turned over to the government say that \$85,000 would pay for the work and leave a handsome margin of profit. As soon as this vessel was completed Burgess commenced preparations for repairing or rather building over the Monadnock. But by this time the newspapers had begun to investigate the matter, and sharply criticised Secretary Robeson for giving out government work in an illegal manner. To stop this criticism and throw dust in the eyes of the public, an advertisement inviting blds for labor enly was inserted in one city and one country paper, but as the Commandant of the Navy Yard had been provided with no plans and specifications neither he nor the Navai Constructor could give any information whatever, and so only two or three blds were sent in, and some of these were unquestionably more blinds got up by the ring. At any rate, when the blds were opened it was found that Burgess had distanced his competitors by \$50,000, getting the contract at \$250,000. The other bidders, instead of being disappointed at their failure, seemed so highly delighted that it requires a large amount of faith in human nature to believe they were not in alliance with Burgess. Although the proposals were for "repairing" the Monadnock, the ahip has actually been reconstructed, or will be, if she is ever finished. The \$250,000 was only a beginning of the outlay. Persons competent to judge say that at least \$1,200,000 will be expended before she is ready for service, although the turrets of the old vessel will be put in the new one. All, or nearly all, of the material used is being taken fr

"GENTLEMAN GEORGE."

WHAT THE PRESS THINKS OF PENDLETON. [From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

He certainly could have had no doubt about the corruption and the extravagance of the War Department after he had shoved the Bowler claim through, and perhaps when his whole record comes out he will appear in the light of a walking encyclopedia on the subject of corruption. At any rate, the next time he goes about the country lecturing on the subject of

goes about the country lecturing on the subject of governmental extravagance he ought to follow the example of the temperance lecturers, who render their teachings more emphatic by exhibiting a "terrible example" of the effects of drunkenness. If Pendieton can get somebody else to do the lecturing he will answer admirably for the terrible example.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

There was a James Brooks for an Oakes Ames in Credit Mobilier, a Schumaker for a Bill King in Pacific Mail, and now a Pendieton for a Belknap in the corruption of the War Department. So far, honors (or rather dishonors) seem to be easy as between the two parties. That is to say, in all the disreputable transactions there have been found high democrats as well as high republicans; but in the present instance the relative importance of Pendleton and Belknap is about that of a kaight and a pawn in a game of chess.

[From the Chicago Times.]

"Gentleman George" Pendleton's explanation of his connection with the Kentucky Central Railroad claim exposes him in the character of a private Crédit Mobilier operator in a not very small way. It is tolerably safe to assume that "Gentleman George" as a democratic candidate for President is pretty thoroughly shelved, unless he agrees to contribute that \$80,000 or \$90,000 to the campaign fund.

WHERE GOES THE QUICKSILVER?

From the Nevada Territorial Enterprise. 1 During the past fifteen years bundreds of tons of quicksilver have been used and used up in the various mills at Gold Hill, Silver City and Six-mile Canyon. As quicksilver is the heaviest of all liquids-if it may be termed a liquid—and as it readily seeks the bottom of any depression in the earth or rocks, the query naturany depression in the earth or rocks, the query naturally arises, where has all this heavy charge of mercury gone to? Most of the rocks near the surface in Gold Canyon and Six-mile Canyon are exceedingly porous and full of minute fractures, but there is doubtless a point at a considerable depth where the rocks are compact and homogeneous. It is reasonable to suppose that if ever the compact bed-rock is exposed in the canyons there will be found extensive deposits of the long lost quicksilver. Quien sabe?

HOW TO FIND IT OUT.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.] When a young man, who has just reached the years of goslinghood, has his boots blacked regularly twice a

day, puts on a new paper collar before each meal, trims his finger nails every half hour, keeps his three fuzz-power mustache perpetually dyed and scented and his hair solemniy done up and elaborately parted be-hind, with semi-occasional practising of graceful atti-tudes and seductive smiles in the rellective bottoms of new tinware, you can bet your last "rag-baby" that some girl's heart or his n is in a state of gentle ker-

MILWAUKEE TOBACCO.

[From an Exchange.] Four little girls in Milwaukee are employed by a certain well known wealthy tobacco dealer to pick up whatever may be found in saloons, on the streets and in the gutters at one cent for every ten pieces, whether large or small. Every cigar stump and discarded large or small. Every eiger stump and encarased "quid" in picked up, no matter how dirty it may be, no matter who has used it or where it is found. These are used in the manufacture of both "choice" Havana cigars and paper chewing tobacco. The longer and better "stumps" are unrolled and used for the former purpose, while the "quids," short stumps and soaked and rotten "tims" are made to chewing tobacco.

THE ARMY.

FACTS AND FIGURES FROM THE REGISTER FOR 1876-ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS-CASUALTIES AND APPOINTMENTS-NATIONALITY OF OFFI-CERS-MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES. The following facts and figures, gleaned from the

"Army Register" for 1876, now ready for distribution, possess more than ordinary interest in view of the nuch talked of reduction of the army :-The aggregate strength of the army, counting every one connected with the military service, except contract, or acting nesistant surgeons, and teamsters in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department, and including the professors and cadets at West Point, is 28,346, as shown by the subjoined statement;—

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

General officers and staff departments... Staff officers in excess of legal organization Ten regiments of cavairy Officers retired from active service.
Ordnance sergeants.
Communissary sergeants.
Enlisted men unattached to regiments—
viz. clerks, messengers, orderlies, recruting parties, military prison
guard, &c.
Stenal service detachment
Superintendents of national cemeteries.
Veterinary surgeous.
Indian scouts.

The acts of June 23, 1874, and March 3, 1875, reorganizing the staff corps, provide "that no officer new in service shall be reduced in rank or mustered out" by reason of reductions made by said acts. There are now in the service in excess of the number allowed by these acts four inspectors general (colonels), four judge advocates (majors), one colonel and seven storekeepers (captains) in the Quartermaster's Department, and eleven ordnance storekeepers (captains).

Veterinary surgeons and superintendents of national cemeteries are recognized as civilians.

ALLOWANCES.

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ALLOWANCES.

The allowance of quarters, fired and forage is now published for the first time in the "Army Register." The General of the Army receives \$50 per month in lieu of forage and \$500 per month for quarters and fuel, making his pay \$17,700 per annum. The Lieutenant General receives \$500 per year for forage, which increases his pay to \$11,600 a year, with quarters and fuel in kind. Other officers are allowed as follows:

Major generals, six rooms; brigadier generals and colonels, five rooms; leutenant colonels and majors, four rooms; captains, three rooms; lieutenants, two rooms. When rooms have to be rented for officers on military duty, in consequence of there being no quarters owned by the government, the amount authorized to be paid for each room is \$20 per month at San Francisco and \$18 at all other places. Fuel and forage issued to officers are considered public property. What they do not consume must be returned to the quartermaster and accounted for by him.

CASCALTIMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

There were eighty-two casualties reported during last year—namely, resignations, 22; declined 1; deaths, 43; dismissals, 11, and cashiered, 4. These were offset by 117 new appointments, viz:—In the medical department, 23; pay department, 8; corps of engineers, 14; cavalry, 14; artillery, 16, and infantry, 42.

MATIONALITY OF OFFICERS.

Eleven and one-guarter per cent of the officers of

medical department, 23; pay department, 8; corps of engineers, 14; cavalry, 14; artillery, 16, and infantry, 42.

MATONALITY OF OFFICERS.

**Eleven and one-quarter per cent of the officers of our army are of foreign birth. Irishmen take the lead, there being more than twice as many officers credited to Ireland than to any other country. The details are: --Ireland, 109; Germany, 52; England, 41; Canada, 21; Scotland, 17; France, 10; Sweden, 6; Switzerland, 4; South America, 3; Italy, 3; Nova Scotia, 2; East India, 2; Austria, Foland, Hungary, Malta, Coriu, Madeira, the Netherlands, New Brunswick, Asia and the Sandwich Islands, 1 each.

Two hundred and eighty-four officers rose

**PROM THE RANKS, of whom one is Professor of Civil and Military Engineering and Science of War at West Point; two are quartermasters, with the rank of major; one is a major of cavalry; one a major of artillery; one colonel; one fleutenant colonel, and three majors on the retired list, and the rest are captains and subalterns. The proportion of officers of cavalry, artillery and infanity who entered the service through the recruiting rendezvous is nearly fifteen per cent, and doubtless would be greater if the right class of men could be induced to join the army and remain in it. Forty-two and one-half per cent of the appointees from the army are of foreign nationality, of whom 50 are credited to Ireland, 20 to Germany, 11 to England, 5 to Scotland, 2 to Switzerland and 1 each to Canada and Sweden. The tabular statement of the Millinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Nebraska "no enrolment" is reported, while from New Hampshire, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Nevada no returns have been received. The aggregate "unmber of men available for military duty (unorganized)" is stated to be 3,701,977.

THE SHOWER OF FLESH.

THE SHOWER OF FLESH.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.] A correspondent of the Courier-Journal, writing from Mount Sterling, Ky., on the 8th of the present month, mentioned the occurrence af a most wonderfu phenomenon in Bath county, seventeen miles east of

ton Railroad. The correspondent related that a shower of flesh fell from a clear sky, in broad daylight, during the alternoon of March 3; that the sun was shining a the time, and after the appearance of the fiesh hogs and chickens appeared and devoured it.

The fact of the phenomenon thus made known has produced considerable interest in the country, especially among scientific souls, who seem to have never heard of a like occurrence.

Last evening a representative of the Courier-Journal visited Captain J. M. Bent, of Mount Storling, whom he found at the Willard Hotel. Captain Bent is the gentleman who first informed the general public of the phenomenon through the Courier-Journal Last evening he exhibited specimens of the flesh to the reporter, who proposed that they proceed with them to the residence of Professor J. Lawrence Smith. The gentleman agreed, and thither they went.

At Professor Smith's Captain Bent and the reporter entered into conversation about the flesh and its fail.

"When did the phenomenon take place?" asked the reporter.

reporter.
"At two o'clock last Friday, March 3."

"When did the phenomenon take place?" asked the reporter.

"At two o'clock last Friday, March 3."
"In what county?"

'In Bath county, near Harry Gill's, I think, about seventeen miles east of Mount Sterling."
"Did you witness the occurrence?"

"No, sir. My information first came from Judge Day, of Menifee, a perfectly reliable gentleman. Hundreds are willing to attest the truth of the matter with affidavita."

"Will you please relate to me all you know in relation to the phenomenon?"

"Well, sir, as nearly as I can ascertain, the occurrence took place about two o'clock in the afternoon. The day had been pleasant, and at the hour mentioned the heavens were clear and beautiful. The sun was shining brightly, and except a few straggling, light clouds, nothing unusual was visible to the naked eye in the appearance of the horizon. The wife of farmer Crouch, whose place is near Mudlick Springs, was standing in her doorway, and, observing particles of a peculiar and unusual kind descending

FROM A CLEAR SKY,
called others to witness the startling phenomenon. The fall of the fiskes lasted about ten minutea. They came down in scattered showers and settled on a space of Mr. Crouch's farm, probably 100 yards by 200 yards in extent. After the Itall the people collected around the ground thus covered and examined what had so mysteriously descended from the heavens. The flakes were from the size of a pea to that of a human finger, and rather thin. They were of a regular flesh color, and, in touching trees and fences, left a MARK SIMILAR TO THAT OF MLOOD in its secondary condition. The flesh was somewhat like mutton in appearance."

"Was any of it eaten!" asked the reporter.

"Yes, sir, by the hogs and chickens, which gathered in large numbers and devoured the flakes with evident relish. A butcher of Mount Sterling was in Bath county at the time, and shaved off a piece of the flesh with his knife. He roasted it and said the substance was pelatable, but was not able to tell from what animal it came."

"What evidence have you of

mai it came."
"What evidence have you of the authenticity of all this?" inquired Dr. Smith.
"There is no doubt of it, sir."
"What of the condition of the heavens during the fall of the flaxes?" said the reporter.
"The heavens underwent no change, sir."
"How do the people take it."
"The people, after it was noised abroad, flocked around in dozens and gathered considerable of the flesh."

around in dozens and gathered considerable of the flesh."

"Did decomposition affect the particles after they had talten!" asked Professor Smith.

"I think so, sir," was Captain Bent's rejoinder,
"What have you to say of the flesh, doctor?" inquired the reporter of Professor Smith.

"All I can say to-night is that it seems to be of an animal nature. To morrow I will examine and be able to speak further concerning it."

The particles brought by Captain Bent, who is a retired lawyer and respected citizen of Mount Sterling, were preserved in alcohol, and had changed from their
original appearance to a dull red and white hue, and
were somewhat withered. Professor Smith will submit the specimen to a most exceful examination to-day,
Certainly the phenomenon was one of the most wonderful ever known, and doubtless will occupy the attention of the world of science for some time to come.

A CURIOUS LOVE MATCH.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) News.] Of the elderly maiden who wanted to marry the fifteen-year-old boy a gentleman from Panther township teen-year-old boy a gentleman from Panther township says:—"She is well-to-do, owns \$1,000 worth of real estate, is stout and blooming, and hired the boy, who is fatherless, motherless, guardianless, to work on the farm and attend to the stock. She became attached to him, and the boy came into the town to get his marriage license. Captain White told him the law didn's give marriage licenses to children. Next the woman came in, and Captain White told her the law never married old folks to children. After that the neighbors talked so that the boy has gone off and taken another place."

THE COURTS.

WASHINGTON PLACE POLICE COURT. Before Judge Morgan. ALLEGED ABANDONMENT.

On Saturday a young woman named Catherine Patrick made application to Judge Kilbreth for a war-rant to arrest her husband, John. She stated that six weeks ago she was married to him by Rev. J. T. Egbert, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at No. 122 West Eleventh street, and a few days afterward he abandoned her. The warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer Flemming, of the court squad, for execution. The officer found Patrick at his boarding place, No. 71 Murray street, and yesterday he was arraigned before Judge Morgan. After hearing the statements of counsel on both sides Judge Morgan decided to hold Patrick in \$300 for examination to-day. Patrick states that he is a journalist, and some time ago, with other parties, started the Grocery and Provision Resear. Previous to this enterprise he was engaged on the Dady Bulletin and other papers. He is a young man of proposessing appearance and is handsomely dressed. He said that he met the woman about two years ago, soon after his arrival in this city, and had frequently been on intimate terms with her. At the time of the marriage he claims that he was intoxicated and knew nothing of the marriage ceremony. It seemed like a dream to him. execution. The officer found Patrick at his boarding

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Lillie Camble, of No. 37 avenue B, was held in \$500 to answer for stealing a piece of black silk velvet, valued at \$70, from her former employer, Adolph J. Nockin, of No. 232 Eighth avenue. Little was a domestic in Nockin's house and on Wednesday last disappeared, and after her departure the property was missed She denied the charge, but could give no reason for so suddenly leaving the house. THE PICKPOCKETS.

John Greeley, the "Irish laborer," on whose person Detective Titus found ten pocketbooks when he ar-rested him on St. Patrick's Day, was arraigned before rested him on St. Patrick's Day, was arrivable.

Judge Morgan, an owner having been found for one of
the pocketbooks. The complainant is Mary Walsh, of
No. 18 West Twenty-seventh street. The prisoner was
held in \$1,500 to answer. Kate Ryan, arrested with
Greeley, was held in \$500 to answer. Owners for
the other pocketbooks are wanted at Headquarters. BAN AWAY FROM HOME

Eight days ago Rose Reilly, aged fourteen, ran away rom her home in Madison street, and yesterday was found in a negro's den in Thompson street. Judge Morgan sent her to the House of the Good Shep-

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT. Before Judge Kasmire. HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT.

On Saturday last Detectives Reilly and Williamson, of the Central Office, arrested a young man named Andrew Cassidy at his residence, No. 184 Elizabeth street, on a charge of embezzlement. In court yesterday the complainant, Mr. S. O. A. Murphy, druggist, o. day the complainant, Mr. S. O. A. Murphy, druggist, of No. SI Barclay street, swore that during the last four years Cassidy, who was a clerk in his employ, had embezzled from him upwards of \$2,000 worth of druggist's articles, which he had disposed of to various receivers. Cassidy admitted the truth of the charge and was held in \$1,000 bail te answer.

Detective Reilly also arrested Otto Hutfel, druggist, at the corner of Chrystie and Broome streets, for having received a portion of the stolen goods. Hutfel was held by Judge Kasmire in \$2,000 bail to answer.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET COURT. Before Judge Murray.

A STABBING AFFRAY. On the 19th of January last Frank W. Kilbacke, of No. 519 First avenue, became involved in a dispute with William Clarcy, in the course of which the latter stabbed Kilbacke in different parts of the body. injuries inflicted were very severe and rendered him uninjuries inflicted were very severe and rendered him unable to appear against his assailant until yesterday. He made a complaint against Clarcy charging the above facts, who was arrested and taken to this Court, and, aithough he said that he had only acted in self-defence, he was held to answer in \$500 ball. One of Kilbacke's companions at the time of the assault also preferred a complaint of felonious assault against Clarcy, on which he was held in \$500 additional bail.

THE STOLEN WATCH. Christopher Brocken, charged with the theft of a watch, the property of James Sinnott, of Dutch Kills, was again arraigned before Judge Murray at this Court vesterday. He denied any intention of stealing the watch, but said that he was only preserving it for Simott, fearing that in the complanant's perambula-tion through a locality of not overhonest reputation the watch would be stoien. He also said that he could procure a good reputation, but Justice Murray said be might do so at the Special Sessions, where he was held to answer in \$1,000 bail.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Detective Jackson, of the Fourth precinct, last night, accompanied by four other officers, raided upon the premises No. 111 South street, where an envelope game was in progress, and arrested George McCoy and William Jones, dealer and proprietor, beside six others, iam Jones, dealer and proprietor, beside six others, who gave fictitious names. Yesterday the prisoners were taken before Justice Bixby at the Tombs Police Court. McCoy and Jones were held for trial, and the others, who were only players, were discharged.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday James Mechan, of No. 47 South street, and Michael Sullivan were held to answer a charge of breaking into the store of George Horn, No. 6 Madison street, and stealing therefrom a keg of beer of the value of \$2.50.

George Hiller was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh street Police Court yesterday on complaint of John Leary, of No. 340 East Thirty-seventh street, who stated that in an affray which had occurred between

Leary, of No. 340 East Thirty-sevenin street, who stated that in an affray which had occurred between himself and the defendant the latter had attempted to shoot him. He was committed to answer in default of \$3,000.

Francis Everett, of No. 202 East Eighty-sixth street, charged James Doolan with entering his residence and attempting to steal therefrom property valued at \$50. On being arraigned at the Hariem Police Court yesterday Justice Wandell committed him in default of \$1,000 half to answer.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY,
COURT OF APPEALS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Admiralty—Held
by Judge Blatchford,—Court opens at eleven A. M.—
Nos. 23, 68, 39, 74, 1, 36, 63, 24a, 49, 33, 54, 60 6, 5, 47.
SUPPERSO COURT—URAMERS—Held by Judge Donohus.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Third Monday's Motion Calendar will be called at eleven A. M.
SUPPERSO COURT—GENERAL THEE—Held by Judges
Davis, Brady and Daniels.—Court opens at half-past
ten A. M.—Nos. 140, 147, 1475, 148, 149, 139, 80, 81,
90, 100, 114, 84, 72, 131, 119, 129, 1293, 94, 106, 107.
SUPPERSO COURT—SPECIAL THEE—Held by Judge Larremore.—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Demurrers—Nos. 5, 6. Law and fact—Nos. 39, 107, 199, 139,
47, 250, 71, 93, 242, 68, 209, 81, 34, 251, 200, 55, 368, 183,
184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 199, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196,
SUPPERSO COURT—CRECUT—Part 1—Held by Judge
Barrett.—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos.
1227, 1229, 1121, 749, 2183, 18515, 2024, 2525, 1245,
2701, 1269, Part 2—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Court
opens at half-past ten A. M.—Case on, No. 2362, Bigler vs. the Mayor, &c. No day calendar.
SUPPERSO COURT—CRECUT—Part 2—January Term
continued. Adjourned until Monday, Nay 15, 1876,
Part 3—Held by Judge Van Vorst,—Court opens at
half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 1250, 654, 1139, 19, 1365,
2539, 1916, 633, 1127, 863, 1115, 718, 673, 2623, 111, 949,
1738, 1131, 2439, 1237, 1241, 2637, 1697, 325 56, 621.
SUPPERSO COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge
Curtis—Court opens at ten A. M. Calendar called at
eleven A. M.—Demurrer—No. 9. Issues of fact—Nos.
36, 30, 34, 2

SUPPEMB COURT—GENERAL TERM—Court opens at
eleven A. M.—Demurrer—No. 9. Issues of fact—Nos.
36, 30, 34, 2

SUPPEMB COURT—GENERAL TERM—Court opens at
eleven A. M.—Demurrer—No. 9. Issues of fact—Nos.
36, 30, 34, 2

eleven A. M.—Demurrer—No. 9. Issues of fact—Nos. 38, 30, 34, 2

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Court opens at eleven A. M. for the purpose of rendering decisions. SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Sanford—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Case on—No. 1217. No day calendar. Part 2—Held by Judge Speir.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 2047, 496, 1011, 869, 990, 994, 800½, 962, 882, 716, 48, 718, 992, 1021, 1022.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the first Monday of April.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Court opens at twelve M.—Demurrer—Lydon vs. Sharkey. Nos. 10, 31, 4, 5.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Robinson.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 1978, 1686, 1687, 1544, 1779, 1792, 254, 2071, 2027, 1693, 955, 956, 889, 1539. Parts 2 and 3.—Adjourned for the left.

MARINE COURT-TRIAL TERM-Part 1-Held by Judge

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TREM—Part 1—Held by Judge Alker.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 3789, 1551, 3702, 1368, 6964, 2192, 1697, 2706, 1919, 2849, 3957, 3935, 3970, 3835, 7069. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 4546, 3892, 6398, 6901, 7086, 6089, 6082, 3014, 1697, 1410, 3882, 3749, 6432, 681, 1214. Part 3—Held by Judge Goepp.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 3186, 6891, 6589, 6743, 6125, 5849, 6777, 6957, 5929, 5896, 3010, 5672, 5073, 4690, 6010, 3598, 6712, 6518, 6573, 6850, 7031, 7104.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Gildersleove.—The Feople vs. Thomas Comabeer, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Evower, burglary; Same vs. George H. Nolte, grand larceny; Same vs. John Byan, robbery; Same vs. John E. Simpson, burglary; Same vs. William James and James Devine, burglary; Same vs. William James and James Pevine, burglary; Same vs. Nancy Brown, grand larceny; Same vs. John Wilson, burglary; Rame vs. George fhomoson, grand larceny; Same vs. Arabar Larceny; Same vs. John Wilson, burglary; Rame vs. George fhomoson, grand larceny; Same vs. Arabar Larli, forgery; Same vs. Arab

CRIME IN BROOKLYN.

Charles Schwerdtfeger, residing at the corner of Johnson street and Liberty avenue, was arrested on Saturday last and held to answer on a charge of stealing \$350 worth of furniture from the residence of his father. Frederick, of No. 156 Huster street, New York.

a pursion of the turniture was recovered at the rest-dence of Charles Locksmith, of Alabama avenue, New

Sixty dollars was stolen from the bureau drawer of Mrs. Miller. No. 294 Adelphi street, about two weeks ago. Yesterday George Clutterbut, twenty-five years of age, residing at No. 420 Adelphi street, was arrested on suspicion of being the their. He is held to answer the charge before Judge Riley, in the Third District Court

PROBABLE MURDER.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO BROOKLYN-TTES-JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

house, in South Brooklyn, shortly before one o'clock yesterday morning, which it is feared may prove fatal. From the statement of the police it would appear that Henry Higgenbotham, a laborer, twenty-six years of age, who is unmarried and resides at No. 354 Baltic street, has been in the habit of calling upon Mrs. Mary street, has been in the habit of calling upon Mrs. Mary Murray, wife of Henry Murray, at unseemly hours, and during the absence of her husband. On Saturday night at a late hour Higgenbotham visited the temale named, at tenement house No. 48t Patitic street, and he was found there by the husband upon his return shortly before one o'clock. Murray at once called his supposed rival to account for his intimacy in the house. Higgenbotham retorted sharply and blows were exchanged. The former named individual then drew a penknife and opened the large blade, which he thrust into the neck of the infuriated husband. He also stabbed his opponent in the head and face, inflicting five wounds. During the mele Murray grappled with Higgenbotham and bit the tip of the nose of the unfortunate man. The tenants in the house soon gathered on the scene of the bloody fracas, and the cries of "police!" attracted the attention of Roundsman O'Rorke and Officer Lowe, of the Third precinct, to the scene, or it is probable Murray would have lost his life on the spot, he being unarmed and at the mercy of his antagonisi's knife. The two men were taken to the Butler street station house, where the ambulance and surgeon were summoned. One of the wounds in the neck of Murray will, it is feared, prove fatal. Both men were removed to the Long Island College Hospital Higgenbotham is disfigured for life. Coroner Simms was notified to take the ante-mortem statement of Murray, which he will do to-day. Higgenbotham, who was arraigned before Justice Delmar yesverday on a charge of felonious assault, made a counter-charge of maybem against his victim. Both men were under the influence of liquor when the affray took place. Murray, wife of Henry Murray, at unseemly hours

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

A LATE MEMBER OF THE BROOKLYN DETECTIVE CORPS SHOOTS HIMSELF.

A sad case of suicide, bringing with it a powerful lesson portraying the evils of intemperance and the want of fortitude and forbearance in reverses of fortune, was brought to public notice in Brooklyn vesterday. Shortly after seven o'clock yesterday morning the Sergeant and Doorman on duty in the office of the First precinct station house, Washington street, near Johnprecinct station house, Washington street, near Johnson, were alarmed by hearing the report of a pistol and the cry of "Murder!" The noise proceeded from the cell corridor in the rear, and in that direction they hastened. There they were shocked to find George Lovet, a prisoner who had been arrested the night previous for intexication and for beating his wife, lying on the floor of his cell bleeding from a pistol shot wound in the right temple. By his side was a pistol, Another inmate of the cell, named Henry Purdy, was crying out murder, in evident terror. It appears that contrary to the regulations of the department, when Lovett was arrested, the officers having known him as a former detective of the Central Office squad, thought that it would not be necessary to search him. They never dreamed that he was armed, and this omission has made a case for the Coroner. Purdy stated that he was startled out of his sleep by hearing the pistol shot and was so much unnerved that when he first cried out he did not know whether he himself or Lovett had been shot. The unfortunate man, who was dead when the officers entered the cell, had committed the fatal act with a regulation police pistol, which he had carried while connected with the detective squad. Lovett, who was about thirty-five years of age, was at one time in the flour business in New York as commission merchant and had amassed quite a competency. Unfortunite speculation, however, led to the depletion of his means, and poverty staring him in the face he sought employment as clerk in several houses. About five or six months ago, through the influence of President Briggs, of the Board of Police and Excise Commission, Lovett was appointed a detective. He had long previously, it transpired, however, contracted a threst for strong drink, which he could not long conceal, as the sequel proved. While on duty at the Park Theatro one night about two months after his appointment he was found intoxicated by Sergeant Van Wagner, the chief of the Central Office squad, and the were alarmed by hearing the report of a pistol and the cry of "Murder!" The noise proceeded from

BUT FIVE DAYS TO LIVE.

Next Friday Patrick Ward, aged sixty, is to be hanged at Belvidere, Warren county, N. J., for the murder of was an old feud.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.-B. AND N. A. R. M. S. P. CO. With a view to diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specific course for all seasons of steamers of this line take a specific course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

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FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA. Wed., March 22 | ALGERIA... Wed., April 12 JaVa... Wed., March 22 | ALGERIA... Wed., April 12 Steamers marked *6 on oi carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, \$50, \$100 and \$130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELPAST AND LONDONDERRY.

from pier 42 North River (doo' of Canal st.) as follows:—
STATE OF VIRGINIA. Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA. Thursday, April 20
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Thursday, April 20
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Thursday, April 20
and every elternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, 290, 570 and 580; return tickets, 580. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y. Steerage passage office, 45 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, 45 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
sailing every TUESDAY
from pier 46 North River.
WISCONSIN.—Tuesday, March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING.—Tuesday, April 4, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA—Tuesday, April 18, at 1 P. M.
Cabin, \$95, \$70 and \$80, currency.
Intermediate, \$40; atecrage, \$28.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway,
Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE—THE SPLENDID MAIL STEAM.
ship WISCONSIN sails from pier 46 North River, for Queenstown and Liverpool, on Tuesday, March 21, at half-past 2 o'clock F. M.; cabin, intermediate and steerage pasage at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL, sailing from pier 53 North River, as follows:—

NAVARINO. March 23 OTHELLO. April 22 OLOMBO. April 8 HINDOO May 6

First cabin, 870, currency, second cabin, 845, currency. Excursion tickets on very lawrable terius. Through licket issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to

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CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., 50 South St.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE for PLYMOUTH, OHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
LESSING... March 23 (IMBRIA April 6 WIELAND... March 23 (IMBRIA April 6) WIELAND... March 30 SUEVIA... April 6 WIELAND... March 30 SUEVIA... April 6 WIELAND... March 30 SUEVIA... April 6 Gabin, first saloon, gold... Stood (Gabin, first saloon, gold... Stood (Gabin, second saloon, gold... Stood (Gabin, second saloon, gold... Stood (Gabin, second saloon, gold... General Passenger Agents, Gi Broad st., New York. 61 Broad st., New York.

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Brom the White Star Docks, piec 52 North Eiver.

Rates—Saloon, 890, 890 and 8100; in gold; return tickets on reasonable terms. Steerage, 829.

Saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are placed amidships, where the noise and mosion are least, affording s degree of comfort hitherto unatrianable at sea.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 37 Broadway, New York.

B. J. CORTIS, Agent. A serious affray occurred in a Baltic street tenement

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The splent was proposed to this favorite route for the Continent density may other) will sail from pier No. 41 per proposed to the continent of the proposed to the continent of the continent beautiful to the continent of the continent of

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March 16.

STEAMER SCHOLTEN

March 30.

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Trips regular, rates low; comfort and living perfect.

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O'DONOVAN BOSSA STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OF-fice.—Steamers every day, Cock, Liverpool, Glasgow, Derry; Railroad Tickets: Drafts, payable everywhere. O'Donovan Rossa's Hotel, 182 Chatham square.

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THE AL BRITISH IRON STEAMER DELTA will sail for Halifax, N. S., on Wednesday, March 22, taking freight at low rates.

Cabin passage \$16, gold. For further particulars apply to C. G. FRANCKLYN.

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NINETY-EIGHTH DEPARTURE
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Climate and scenery unequalled by any other winter resort, while the distance and expense of the trip are less. Apply to QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 29 Broadway, New York.

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Steamers leave pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAV ANA AND MEXICAN MAIL SS. LINE.—

CITY OF HAV ANA THANANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW YORK. Thursday, March 23 FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW Hursday, March 23 FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW Hursday, March 23 Yell Havana, Progresso, Campeachy, Tuspon and Tampleo. CITY OF HAVANA TAMES AND THE MEMORY AND THE ST. THE ST

For freight or passage apply to

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Steamers will leave New Orleans March 26 and April 16 for era Cruz and all other ports. Vera Cruz and all other ports.

O'NLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.—WEEKLY LINE to Port Royal, S. C., Fernandina, Fla. Branswick, Ga., sailing every Thursday, from nier 20 East River. The steamer CITY OF DALLAS, Captain Hines, will sail Thursday, March 23, at 3 P. M., for Fernandina and Port Royal. Through tickets issued to all points in Florida and through bills of inding given to all points in the South and Southwest. For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO, or HERMAN GELPCRE, 153 Maiden lane.

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Steamship GEO. WASHINGTON will leave pier 10
North River on Friday areh 24, at 3 P. M., and each atternate Friday thereafter.
Cabin passage, including stateroom and meals, 316, gold.
Apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 80 West st. Apply to ULARK & SEAMAN, 50 west at.

These first class steamships will sail at 5 P. M. from par 13 worth River, foot of Cedar street, for Havana direct, COLUMBUS.

These first Clay These first Columbus.

These first Clay March 28 CRESCENT CITY.

Thursday, April 6

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West, carrying the United States mail.—The steamor
CITY OF SAN ANTONIA, Captain Pennington, will sail on
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Through bills of lading given to all points on the Houston
and Texas, Central International and Great Northern,
Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and the Galveston,
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FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The steamship
HUBSON, Captain Gager,
on Saturday, March 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from pier No. 9 North River.
Through bills of lading given to Mobile and all principal
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Cabin passage, \$50; steerage, \$25.
CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

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for New Orleans and Texas,
will sail every Saturday to New Orleans, transferring Texas
freight there to Morgan's Louistanna and Texas Railroad for
Morgan City, thence per Morgan's line of steamers to Texas
norts. The ALGIERS will sail from pier 36 North River, New ork, on Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M., for New Orleans

York, on Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M., for New Orleans direct.

Through bills of lading signed to Mobile, Gaiveston and to all points on the Gaiveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, Houston and Texas Central, International and Great Northsern, Texas and Pacific and Trans-Continental railroads, and to Indianols and San Antonio, and all points on the Guif, Western Texas and Pacific Enlivery, Brazes Santiago, Corpus Christi, Rockport, St. Mary's and Fulton.

Freight for St. Mary's and Fulton landed at Rockport, Eighterage and Channel does at either Corpus Christi or Brazos Santiago at the expense and risk of consignose. Through rates to Brownsville, via Rio Grande Kaliroad. Insurance can be effected under open policy of C. A. Whitney & Co., New Orleans. From New York to New Orleans, & por cont. from New York to all Texas ports via New Orleans, Spercent.

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P. M. 'Sunday, 6 and 8.30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9.30 A. M. and 8.30
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For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Wahn
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8 Express for Pulladeighin, P. M., and 12 might. Sunday, 5,
6, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Frestton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere and other
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Trains arrive :—From Pittaburg, 6:50 and 10:30 A. M. and
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4:30, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M.
Philadeiphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15 II.29, II.29, II.39 A. M.,
2:15, 4:15, 6:16, 6:10, 7:40, 8:14, 10:20, 10:27 P. M. Sundry, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15 II.29, II.29, II.39 A. M.,
2:15, 4:15, 6:16, 6:10, 7:40, 8:14, 10:20, 10:27 P. M. Sundry, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, II.24 A. M., 7:20, 9:20 and 10:27
P. M.
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BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TREETH, 88: SINGLE, \$1:
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